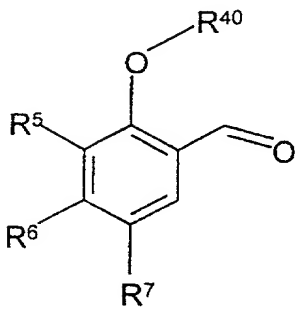
Compounds of formula (XIII) where R^3 is hydrogen may be prepared for example by reacting a compound of formula (XV)



(XV)

with a compound of formula (XVI)

$$N_3CH_2R^{2'}$$

(XVI)

where R^5, R^6, R^7, and $R^{2'}$ are as defined hereinbefore. The reaction may be effected in an organic solvent such as ethanol at low temperatures of from -20 to 0°C, suitably at about 0°C. The reaction is suitably effected in the presence of a base such as an alkoxide, in particular an ethoxide, for example potassium ethoxide.

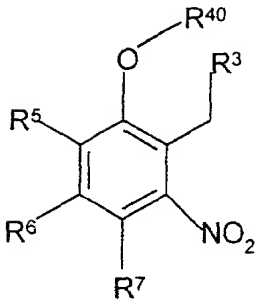
Compounds of formula (XVI) are suitably prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XVII)

$$R_{47}CH_2R^{2'}$$

(XVII)

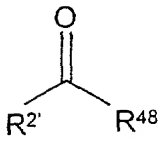
where $R^{2'}$ is defined above and R^{47} is a leaving group such as halide and in particular bromide, with an azide salt, such as an alkali metal azide salt in particular sodium azide.

Compounds of formula (XIV) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XVIII)



(XVIII)

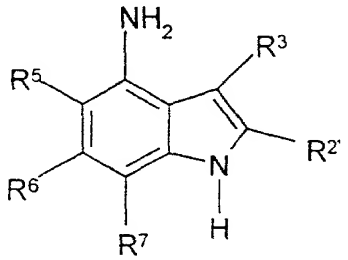
where R^5, R^6, R^7, R^3, R^{40} and $R^{2'}$ are as defined above, with a compound of formula (XIX)



(XIX)

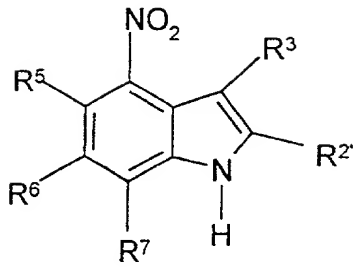
where $R^{2'}$ is as defined above and R^{48} leaving group such as hydroxy. Examples of compounds of formula (XVI) are oxalates such as diethyloxalate. The reaction is suitably effected in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride in an organic solvent such as THF. Moderate temperatures of from 0° to 40°C and conveniently ambient temperature is employed.

Compounds of formula (VII) are suitably prepared using a reaction analogous to that between compounds (IX) and (X), where in place of the compound of formula (IX), a compound of formula (IXA) is employed



(IXA)

where $R^{2'}$, R^3, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are as defined above. Such compounds may be obtained by reduction of the corresponding nitro compound of formula (XX)



(XX)

where $R^{2'}$, R^3, R^5, R^6 and R^7 are as defined above.

Compounds of formula (X), (XVI), (XV), (XVII), (XVIII), (XIX) and (XX) are either known compounds or they may be prepared from known compounds by conventional literature methods.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula **(I)** as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy. In particular, the compounds are used in methods of treatment of inflammatory disease.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for antagonising an MCP-1 mediated effect in a warm blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula **(I)**, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound of formula **(I)** as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier.

The compositions of the invention may be in a form suitable for oral use (for example as tablets, lozenges, hard or soft capsules, aqueous or oily suspensions, emulsions, dispersible powders or granules, syrups or elixirs), for topical use (for example as creams, ointments, gels, or aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions), for administration by inhalation (for example as a finely divided powder or a liquid aerosol), for administration by insufflation (for example as a finely divided powder) or for parenteral administration (for example as a sterile aqueous or oily solution for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intramuscular dosing or as a suppository for rectal dosing).

The compositions of the invention may be obtained by conventional procedures using conventional pharmaceutical excipients, well known in the art. Thus, compositions intended